G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 153-14

1914.

(Eden)

Serial Nos. 1

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for ~~Oct~~ 1917

SUBJECT.

Notes of Conversation by late 1st member of Council during his tour in 1914.

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filed

W D 66—GPB—50,000—11 7-16

24/2/18

G.R.S. [illegible] 77-14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Eou)

NOTES.

File No. 153-14

FILE HEADING.

Town Notes by the members of Govt.

From

No.	Dated	Received

~~Dept.~~ No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Notes of inspection by the 1st member in the talukes of Nyne, Kunigal, Kora[illegible] & Krishnarajpete.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Dft. submd.

1) Eq/3 8/3

2) Perusal 9/3

Sl. 1 | To the Dpt 3341 8 13.3.15

Forwards a copy of the notes and

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—35,000—15 6,42

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Edn File No. 157 of 1914

Serial No.

from the D.P.E. 9078/314 dt 21.9.17
submits a memo showing the
action taken on Edl. points.
3) Submd for perusal
4) If appd. the pts may be filed
after perusal.

28.9.17

For perusal
D.M.
2/10

H. Secy

Yes file
M
14/10

1571

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 26]

11/3

Diary No. of letter replied to E&A / Misc 93 - 14

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 13-3-15

Signed by for S.A.R

E. & A. File No. 15374

Serial No. 1

No. 3361 Education

To The D.P. of Edn.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Notes of Inspection by the 1st Member of Council in the Talukes of Mysore, Nanjanagud, Hunsur, Periyapatna & Krishnarajpete, and to request you to be so good as to take needful action in respect of the Educational matters referred to therein and to submit a report of the action taken in each case for the information of

over.

SUBJECT.

Misc 93/14

11

Encl.

I am also to invite your attention to this office letter no. 1174/Edn 49-13-5 X
& 30.7.14 in this connection, and to request a report as to of the action taken thereon.

I have etc.

Asm
9/3 for Secy. Edn

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—4-3-13

NOTES OF INSPECTION

BY THE

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL

[in the Taluks of Mysore, Kunigal, Koratagere and Krishnarajpete].

GPB—50—30-1-15

NOTES OF INSPECTION.

MYSORE.

22nd, 23rd and 24th August 1914.—Inspected the Taluk Office.

Kasba Hobli.—(1) Darkhast No. 18 of 1913-14 for assessed land in Hebbalu was received on 19th November 1913. A report was made to the District Office on 23rd March 1914 that the land may be granted. No reply has yet been received.

(2) Darkhast No. 21 of 31st December 1913 for assessed numbers in Siddalinga Pura is still pending. The lands were sold by the Special Land Acquisition Officer on 10th June last but the sale has to be confirmed.

(3) Darkhast No. 11, dated 21st January 1907, is still pending. A report was made on 25th August 1912 that the land might be granted for cultivation. The Sub-Division Officer ordered on 13th March 1913 that the matter might be kept pending for disposal after the Cauvery channels were marked out. As no orders were received, a reminder has been sent to the Sub-Division Officer on 8th April 1914.

(4) Darkhast No. 19 of 1909-10 presented on 2nd September 1909 for unassessed land in Chikharadanahalli. The land was auctioned on 1st May 1914 for Rs. 12-8-0. The Sub-Division Officer called for the records as a petition was received offering a higher bid. The records were sent on 26th May 1914 and no order has yet been received.

One darkhast of 1910-11, 2 of 1911-12 and 1 of 1912-13 are still pending.

Kadakola Hobli.—Darkhast No. 8, dated 17th January 1913, for assessed land in Kodanhalli. Land was sold but as the villagers objected, the records were sent up to the Sub-Division Officer on 8th May 1913 but not received back.

Darkhast No. 5 of 6th August 1909 for lands in Chikkatur village was delayed by the Sekdar for 2 years and 7 months and his explanation was called for on 15th June 1914 and has not yet been received.

Darkhast No. 12, dated 30th November 1909, is said to have been sent up to the Sub-Division Officer on 21st February 1914.

One darkhast of 1908-09, 6 of 1909-10, 1 of 1910-11 and 3 of 1911-12 are pending in the hobli.

Ilwal Hobli.—(1) Darkhast No. 1, dated 5th August 1909, for assessed land in Hujilal village was sent to the Sub-Division Officer on 4th October 1909 for permission as the land contained date trees. The record has not yet been received.

(2) Darkhast No. 34, dated 17th September 1910, for assessed land in Gungral Chattra was sent on 26th November 1910 to the Excise Inspector for opinion as the land contained date trees. The record was received back on 1st June 1914 and has since been submitted to the Sub-Division Officer.

(3) Darkhast No. 40, dated 29th October 1910, has been pending with the Sub-Division Officer since 27th May 1913 and darkhast No. 14, dated 10th January 1912, since 29th November 1913.

Chatnahalli.—Darkhast Register for the current year has not yet been opened. Seven darkhasts for assessed lands and 22 for unassessed lands are pending.

Darkhast No. 6, dated 12th July 1913, was sent to the Sekdar with orders to sell the land on 3rd August 1913. After a long delay on his part, the land was finally sold on 6th June 1914, but the records have been received in the Taluk Office only on 8th July 1914.

Darkhast No. 19, dated 5th September 1913, has been pending with the Sekdar from 15th January 1914 and No. 22 from 1st April 1914.

Varuna Hobli.—Darkhast No. 3 of 1906 for unassessed lands in Kilanpura was submitted to the Revenue Commissioner for sanction. The records are said to have been mislaid in the Revenue Commissioner's Office and extracts of Registers were called for and submitted. Further references were called for on 6th August 1911 and submitted on 3rd February 1912. The records have not yet been returned.

Darkhast No. 2 of 6th July 1908 for land in Puttagondanhondi was sent to the Sekdar on 4th October 1912 for sub-dividing the land. It is said to be pending with him still.

Darkhast No. 15, dated 8th October 1910, is said to be pending with the Sekdar from 20th June 1912.

Darkhast No. 2 of 6th December 1911 was sent to the District Excise Officer on 10th September 1913 for opinion as to whether the land might be given for cultivation. The records were pending with him till the 21st May 1914.

Six applications under the Village Sanitation Rules for buildings in villages have been pending with the Sekdar since March last. The delay is inexcusable as the villages are all within 2 or 3 miles. A rule permitting the applicant to build the house if no reply is received within two months seems to be necessary.

Progress Committees.—Fifty-nine Village Committees and 1 Progress Committee for the whole taluk have been started recently and are said to have begun work. Rupees 739 have been sanctioned as grant-in-aid to 3 villages under the scheme.

Five unions have been sanctioned for the taluk from the current year and assessment lists have yet to be prepared.

Loans.—Rupees 1,500 have been allotted for the taluk. No applications have yet been received. No applications were received during last year also. Only 2 loans are outstanding and the instalments are being paid regularly.

Records.—There are still 257 daftars remaining to be sorted. The average progress is about one dafter a month

and if the work is to be completed, a special establishment of 2 or 3 hands seems necessary and may be sanctioned. Work has been fairly done in other respects. Dafter No. 428 containing $\frac{B}{2}$ papers for 1895-96 were examined and contained 2 papers not included in the contents list.

Judicial.—The Court was last inspected by the District Magistrate on 19th August 1914. Only Village Sanitation cases and referred cases are tried. Twenty-five cases were tried last year and 1 in the present year.

Police.—Nine cases have been pending from last year and 14 were reported during the current year. Of the cases of this year, 2 ended in conviction and 1 is being tried. B Sheets have been set up in 6 cases and 5 are pending Police investigation.

Sub-Registrar's Office.—Book I.—Four hundred and eighty-one documents have been registered and 461 of these have been copied.

Book III.—Six documents have been registered.

Book IV.—Seven documents have been registered.

Two hundred and one documents received up to the 21st July 1914 have been indexed.

District Treasury.—The inner vault for keeping treasure is not ventilated at all. Perhaps some improvement may be devised.

Arrangement may be made conveniently to have counters for cash transactions as in banks.

Returns and lists of payments are being submitted on due dates.

Mysore Sub-Division.—The Sub-Division Officer Mr. Venkoba Rao was on tour for 9 days in May and 5 days in June. He was not able to leave headquarters in July as he was in charge of the Treasury during part of the month. It is hoped that he will make up for the short itineration by touring more in future. Three regular cases and 2 miscellaneous cases are pending for more than 5 months. These should be expedited.

No unanswered reference lists have been maintained in the office and only 21 references received from taluks are said to be pending for more than 3 months. A darkhast of Varuna Hobli, Mysore Taluk, has been pending from 6th April for personal inspection.

A reference is said to have been made to the Deputy Commissioner on 7th July 1913 for orders regarding the Potgi due to the village officers of Kandalike village, Heggaddevankote Taluk. No reply has been received.

The City Police Superintendent's Office.—Ten house-breaking and theft cases were reported during the current year in the city. Five of these were sent up on charge sheets and 2 ended in conviction. The remaining 3 are pending with the Magistrate.

In 1 case of last year under Section 110, the accused was bound over. A case of this year is being investigated.

KUNIGAL.

4th September 1914.

Bangalore to Tumkur and Kunigal.—There has been the same want of early rains and early sowings all through this region as elsewhere. But the later rains have been general and the crops (ragi, etc.) sown are looking well, except in a few places here and there where they have not come up or where the raiyats have not been able to sow. But the proportion of such failures is insignificant. The Kunigal Taluk seems to be better off than other places.

Jaggory-making Plant.—This is placed about 2 miles from Kunigal by the side of the Yadiyur road. I examined the working and the accounts in some detail and talked over the matter with some persons who had brought sugar-cane for crushing. The cane generally is of poor quality, but for about a month past, the supply has been sufficient to keep the machinery at work both night and day.

The new furnace has been constructed so as to burn only the pressed out cane refuse and thus the cost of fire-wood is saved. The three pans are also so arranged as to use up all the heat generated economically. The tanks are also conveniently arranged to hold the juice and transfer it from one receptacle to another. The oil engine of course crushes the cane much faster and can deal with a larger quantity than the ordinary mills. The quality of the jaggory is on the whole superior to that made by the raiyats under the old system.

But with all these advantages, the superiority is not so marked as one would expect it to be. A man from Nagamangala has set up his plant (iron roller mill drawn by bullocks, etc.) in an adjoining field and has drawn off one of the customers of the Government Mill. If the cost of cutting and transporting the canes to the latter is added to the 4½ as. a maund charged, the buffalo man's work costs the same to the sugar-cane grower as the cost charged in the Government Mill. The jaggory we saw there was softer than what we saw in the Government Mill; but that is a mere accident and can be set right with a little more care in adding chunam and boiling.

The process at the Government Mill ought to exhibit much more cleanliness than is seen there. The premises are not kept sufficiently clean, nor are the pans and implements and machinery. I think also that sufficient care is not taken in removing the scum and dirt while boiling, nor perhaps in applying the proper quantity of lime. The pump for filling the vats on the top with the expressed juice has been allowed to go out of order and the juice is carried by the hand. This is not only waste of labour but introduces risk of dirt, etc. I was told that the owners want, the scum, etc., to remain to add weight to the product, and that they are afraid that the pipe (if the juice is pumped) absorbs a lot of the stuffs. But it is easy to persuade them that the better quality and price will compensate for such defects.

I was rather surprised to be told that there is only a difference of 7 or 8 per cent between this mill and the ordinary bullock mill in the proportion of juice extracted. I found that passing the crushed matter once again through the mill (as was done in my presence) would

Attention of Dr. of I & C. is invited to these remarks for needful action

Dr. C. S. B.

For I & C Section

extract more juice, which I would estimate at 5 or 6 per cent at least. The further advantage of this would be that the refuse (which at present has to be dried for a day or two) can at once be used in the oven for boiling jaggory.

Perhaps the establishment is larger than need be. I am told that Mr. Subbusami Iyer is placed at the head of all three installations now. This is as it should be. The head mechanic is paid 40 Rs. and I am told that he has been promised a share of the net profits. As far as I could judge from the books, there will be little net profit over the concern though it continues to do its full work every day for 9 or 10 months in the year.

I am informed (on 15th November 1914) that a patel of a neighbouring village has been acquainting himself with the working of this plant, and wishes to purchase it. It is a desirable step to make him, or if he fails, a private Co-operative Society take it up. It is much more likely to become a profitable concern in their hands than under Government whose agency must necessarily be costly.

5th September 1914.

Land Revenue.—Four darkhasts for assessed lands are pending for more than one year and 28 for more than 6 months.

Darkhast No. 1, dated 22nd August 1913, of Huliyurdrug Hobli was sent to the District Excise Officer on 15th December 1913 and has not yet been received.

Darkhasts Nos. 17, 18, 21 and 24 of Yadiyur Hobli, all received in August and September 1913, were sent to the District Office on 24th October 1913. The records were pending in the District Office till 10th July 1914 when they were returned to the taluk for sending previous references. These were submitted on the 25th idem.

Darkhast No. 1 of 22nd May 1912 for a portion of an assessed survey number in Amritur Hobli was sent to the District Office with a request that the District Surveyor may be sent to sub-divide the land. The record is still pending.

The Revenue Demand, Collection and Balance of the taluk is shown below :—

Kunigal Taluk—Land Revenue Collections, Arrears, etc.

Arrears at the beginning of 1913-14	Demand for 1913-14	Total demand	Total collections	Arrears at the end of 1913-14	Since recovered, *i.e.*, in July and August 1914	Net arrears	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. 15,023 a. 12 p. 10	Rs. 1,37,681 a. 0 p. 5	Rs. 1,52,704 a. 13 p. 3	Rs. 1,36,367 a. 2 p. 4	Rs. 16,347 a. 10 p. 11	Rs. 2,265 a. 10 p. 4	Rs. 14,082 a. 0 p. 7	

Remarks :—

(1) Remission statements for Rs. 2,947-13-9 have been sent on 27th June 1914.
(2) A refund statement for amounts levied in excess during 1905-06 and 1908-09 (Rs. 3,263-3-6) has to be sent up and should be expedited

Records have been completely sorted and tied up in bundles. They have been also written up in A and B Registers. Destruction Registers have also been properly written up. There are 620 daftars in the Records.

Under A (51) are preserved as permanent records 11 applications for building houses on occupancy lands. Under the Revenue Code, the occupant need not take any permission to build a house for himself and, though sometimes applications are given and permission obtained, there seems to be no reason for preserving these records permanently.

Magisterial.—The Court was presided over by Mr. Venkatasami Iyer up to 20th December 1913 and by Mr. Hanumantha Rao up to 21st August 1914, when the latter was relieved by the present Amildar Mr. B. M. Venkatesiah.

One hundred and forty-seven cases were filed during the 1913-14 and 13 of these remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Thirty-three cases have been reported during the year and 7 cases of last year and 27 of the current year are remaining undisposed of.

Case No. 90 of last year under Sections 447 and 352 was instituted on 24th January 1914 and was posted to 14th March 1914. On that day parties and 3 out of the 3 Prosecution Witnesses were present. The case was adjourned to 29th April 1914, the Magistrate remarking that there was no time to take up and finish the case that day. (The Magistrate delivered judgments in ½ cases, examined 1 witness in a case and adjourned 2 cases on this day.) On 29th April, one of the accused was absent on account of fever and the case was adjourned to 31st May 1914. The case had one more adjournment and witnesses were examined on 26th June 1914 and the case was again adjourned to 26th July 1914. The case was adjourned again as the Magistrate had to go to Tumkur for Dasara meeting. The records were called for by the District Magistrate on 7th August 1914 on a petition for transfer and were returned on 19th August 1914. The case is posted to the 30th September.

Case No. 107 of 13-14 was instituted on 27th February 1914. This case (under Section 352, Indian Penal Code and Section 24, Cattle Trespass Act) has had 12 adjournments and has now to be tried *de novo* as a new Magistrate has taken charge. In this case, witnesses were examined on 30th July 1914 though one of the accused was absent.

Case No. 108 instituted on 5th March 1914. The case was adjourned 8 times up to 11th July 1914 on which day 6 witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned to 13th August 1914. As the Magistrate was transferred, the case was posted by him to 10th September 1914.

Case No. 19 of 1911-12.—The accused in this case had absconded and the case had been struck off on 12th July 1912. The accused surrendered themselves on 5th November 1913 and were let off on bail. The case has had 15 adjournments and is still pending.

Long adjournments of a month to a month and a half are usually given.

Fourty-seven police cases were reported in 1913-14 and 35 of these are either house-breaking or theft, 10 cases

mostly house-breaking and thefts are pending with the Police. Twenty-two cases were sent up on charge sheets to Magistrate and only 7 ended in conviction. Eight cases are pending with Magistrates and 7 ended in acquittal or discharge. Fourteen cases were sent up on B Form and one was refused investigation.

Excise.—The Excise Revenue of the Range shows a steady increase year by year, the increase in shop rent this year being Rs. 17,294. Trees are usually marked within a week of the application.

Sub-Registrar's Office.—Book I.—Four hundred and seventy-seven documents have been registered up to date but 10 of these have yet to be copied. Two hundred and thirty-four documents received up to 31st July 1914 have been indexed.

Book III.—Four documents have been registered and 3 of these have been indexed descriptively but not nominally.

Book IV.—Eleven documents have been registered and 5 of these have been indexed. Fifty-six documents are in the office pending delivery to the parties.

Indexes up to end of June 1914 have been sent to the District Registrar. No reminders have been received for the returns of July and August.

This is a first class office with three clerks, one of whom is said to have been on leave for two months past. This is said to be the cause of arrears.

Kunigal Co-operative Society.—Four hundred and fifty-one members have taken up 1,631 shares of Rs. 10 each. The Society has been registered for Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 12,356-3-3 is the paid-up capital up to date. Three kinds of loans, *viz.*, instalment loans, simple loans and loans on immovable property, are issued.

The Society was opened on 22nd March 1907. Rupees 9,196-4-0 are in fixed deposit; 10 non-members have given fixed deposits, to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

An interesting departure is the system of school deposits. Two hundred school boys have made deposits amounting to Rs. 515 the system being that whenever a boy has got 3 pies with him, he may go and deposit it in the Society. In this way, thrift and co-operation are meant to be encouraged. A sum of Rs. 905-1-11 is in the reserve fund.

There is a Federal Union at Kunigal, recently opened, in which all the Societies (15) in the taluk, are members, the value of each share being Rs. 100. The main object of this Union is to help the different Societies in this taluk.

Progress Committees.—A Taluk Progress Committee was formed with a collected subscription of Rs. 152. Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 100 out of which Rs. 80-7-11 have been spent on purchasing furniture, papers, etc., for the Reading Room. Before the formation of the Taluk Progress Committee an Agricultural Association had been formed for the taluk and Rs. 74 had been collected as subscriptions. This amount as also the balance of the Taluk Progress Committee Fund is in deposit in the Co-operative Society.

Village Improvement Committees have been formed in 244 villages out of 275 populated villages in the taluk and statistics are said to have been collected and sent up

to the District Office. One hundred and three villages are said to have consented to work half a day in the week, but no work has yet been begun.

If the Committees first resolve upon what work (which should be of a useful character) should be done and set about to collect men and do the work, it is likely to bring about some tangible result. A mere injunction to do half a day's work is useless and not likely to lead to anything.

Municipality.—The demand, collection and balance of the Municipality are shown below:—

Balance on 1st July 1913	Demand for 1913-14	Total demand	Total collections	Balance at the end of June 1914	Collections in July and August 1914	Net arrears
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
48 8 0	3,604 15 10	3,653 7 10	3,604 7 10	49 0 0	17 8 0	31 8 0

The collections are good.

Union.—The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of the two Unions in the Kunigal Taluk :—

No.	Name	Demand for 1913-14	Collection during 1913-14	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Amritur ...	616 0 0	603 12 0	12 4 0
2	Huliyurdurga	663 0 8	583 2 8	79 14 0
	Total ...	1,279 0 8	1,186 14 8	92 2 0

D. P. W.—The work of improving the Military Cottage was begun in December 1911. The estimate was revised in February 1912, again revised in August 1913 and work ordered to be pushed on by telegram. The work was inspected by the Chief Engineer on 1st March 1914, when he found that the Bengal terraced roof over the hall and verandahs was likely to leak and should be improved. Some minor improvements were also ordered. Nothing has yet been done in the matter. An estimate is said to have been sent on 16th July last.

Improvements to the kitchen were sanctioned in 1913 and have not yet been executed. The armoured concrete roof sanctioned is said to have been ordered to be kept in abeyance for personal supervision by the D. P. W. Sub-Divisional Officer and the work is at a standstill.

KUNIGAL TALUK.

Statistical Information.

Area	Square miles	382
Population		83,812
Density per square mile		219
Average Rainfall for the last five years	Inches	30·73
Rainfall in Calendar year 1913	Inches	28·41

Area of Principal Crops.—

(*a*) *Food Crops.*—

Crop	Area cultivated (acres)	Out-turn Rs.
Ragi	63,514	9,92,670
Paddy	8,505	1,81,630
Save and Navane	299	2,392
Jola	1,231	3,984
Potatoes	.....	.....
Black gram	29	580
Horse gram	10,943	56,862

(*b*) *Commercial Crops.*—

Sugar-cane	746	81,607
Mulberry	732	36,600
Turmeric	6	480
Groundnuts	223	4,460
Tobacco	26	1,300
Chillies	377	18,850

Revenue under Main Heads.—

Land Revenue, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous	137,681
Forest	81
Excise	56,697
Mohatarfa	4,121
Salt	.....
Miscellaneous	14,479
Total Rs.	2,13,059

	No.
Municipality	1
Unions	2
Tanks	88
(1) *Major.*—	27
	Rs.
Restored—26 Occupied wet	22,435
Unrestored—1 3,880 acres	
2) *Minor.*—	61
	Rs.
Restored—32 Occupied wet	10,878
Unrestored—29 3,062 acres	

KORATAGERE SUB-TALUK.

6th November 1914.

Inspected the Panchama School. Thirty-three boys out of 40 on the roll present. The school is located in a rented building. Three boys have proceeded for further study to Mysore Central Boarding House after studying up to 4th class here.

It was complained that the cremation ground is very near the fresh water well. If possible another convenient site should be allotted as burning ground for Brahmans.

A well has been begun in the Teru Bidi and abandoned as rocky soil was met with at a depth of 15 feet. There are no wells near and one is said to be badly wanted. If money is available, this might be improved and finished.

Inspected the Anglo-Vernacular School. The direct method of teaching English is attempted but apparently without much success, as the teacher lacks experience and intelligence required for it. Some kindergarten work and action songs have also been taught. The attendance is noted below:—

		No. on roll	No. present
Anglo-Vernacular	V	9	6
Do	IV	13	10
Do	III	22	18
Do	II	25	20
Do	I	38	28
Vernacular		26	18
Infant B		21	17
Infant A		47	34+1
	Total	201	152

The Girls' School is located in an old fashioned stone mantapa. The ventilation appears to be poor and the heat in summer is said to be oppressive. Sixty nine girls were present and the school appears to be in good condition.

Fifty-two Village Committees were formed last year and are said to be working. Six hundred rupees worth of labour is said to have been contributed by villagers.

There are 1 Municipality and 3 Unions in the Taluk and their demand, collection and balance is noted below: -

No.	Name	Demand for 1913-14	Collection during 1913-14	Balance
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Koratagere Municipality	1 382 4 11	1,301 4 11	81 0 0
2	Tovinkere	384 0 0	382 0 0	2 0 0
3	Holavanahalli	655 6 1	631 9 1	20 13 0
4	Rampur	269 12 0	269 12 0	.. ...

Some sweepers are employed but no works were undertaken in any of the Unions during last year.

Police.--Eleven cases were reported to the Police during the current year. Two ended in conviction and B sheets have been sent up in 4. The remaining 5

Attention of Jgrs to be invited
Jd. C.S.B

are pending with the Police, 3 of which are house-breaking and theft cases. Seven guns seized more than 3 years ago are still in deposit with the Police.

Magisterial.—Thirteen cases were taken on file by the Magistrate and of these 4 which came on file since 9th October are pending.

Registration.- The Deputy Amildar is the *Ex-officio* Sub-Registrar. One hundred and thirty-seven documents have been registered up to date; 135 in Book I and 2 in Book III. Indexes have been prepared for October and are ready for despatch. Thirty documents have yet to be delivered to parties and 7 of these have been in the Registration Office for more than a month.

The hospital is also situated in a wing of the Taluk Cutcherry building. The average attendance is 29. The midwife has attended 12 labour cases in September and 3 in November.

Land Revenue.—The accompanying statement shows the demand, collection and balance for the sub-taluk :—

Demand for 1913-14	Collections up to date	Balance still unrecovered
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
90,369 8 10	76,555 15 5	13,813 9 5

The arrears amounting to more than a seventh of the total demand are an unsatisfactory feature. Rupees 8,163-10-4 are said to be recoverable and steps are being taken for their recovery. Rupees 3,955-13-1 is said to be due from land-holders under the Mavathur tank who claim remission. The records should be disposed of early.

Rupees 586-11-9 is said to have been collected in excess in the year Kilaka and a refund bill for the amount has not yet been sent up from the sub-taluk. This should be done now.

Records are said to be missing with reference to an amount of Rs. 155-13-8. The amount is said to be a lapsed deposit. Seven darkhasts for assessed lands and 22 for house sites are pending for more than a year and 31 and 54 for more than six months. No darkhasts for unassessed lands have been received as resurvey has just been completed in the sub-taluk.

KORATAGERE SUB-TALUK.

Statistical Information.

Area	...	...	Square miles 164
Population	...	...	... 35,710
Density per square mile	...	...	217
			In cents
Average Rainfall for the last 5 years		...	27·69

Area of Principal Crops.

Crop	Area cultivated (acres)	Out-turn
(a) Food Crops.		Rs.
Ragi	20,512 27	3,07,680
Paddy	3,451 0	1,24,236
Save and Navane ...	2,140 22	25,680
Jola	1,512 23	27,216
Potatoes	.....	.....
Black gram	7 2	140
Horse gram	3,737 11	67,266
(b) Commercial Crops.		
Sugar-cane	238 24	28,560
Mulberry	.....	.....
Turmeric	23 13	1,840
Groundnuts	1,645 17	32,900
Tobacco	19 22	950
Chillies	471 0	18,840

KRISHNARAJPETE TALUK.

13th and 14th November 1914.

The work in the taluk is in a bad state—both in the Amildar's Office and in that of the Sub-Registrar. The defects noted in the various departments should be rectified and reports submitted to Government in three months

General.—A bridge near Akkihebbal was brought to notice of the Dewan also. I believe the matter is under investigation in the Public Works Department. As Akkihebbal is to be a Railway Station, this bridge would be a very great help to the Krishnarajpete Taluk and should be taken up as a very early project.

It is said that a tank can be constructed near Chinkurli on a very favourable site and that the project was investigated in 1910. If this is feasible, it will improve the state of cultivation in a very dry tract.

The new anikat in the limits of inam village Bandhole is well built. The villagers of this place prayed that more facilities may be created for irrigating the lands near their village as the demand is very great. But it is doubtful whether this is practicable. The matter however may be looked into.

Schools. - In Bandhole, an inam village, there is a school in a dilapidated house, which stands in need of better housing and better attention.

The village is in a dilapidated condition and as it is a fairly populous one and raiyats who have garden and wet cultivation all round seem capable of effecting some improvements if they could be induced to interest themselves in some of the ways contemplated in the Village Improvement Scheme.

There is an island in the Hemavati here containing an old Fort, etc., which in Tippu Sultan's time was intended to form a new place. It is likely to become valuable property if irrigated either by power pump or by channel, but would require a large outlay of capital.

Some people of Akkihebbal who had come for the Taluk Co-operative Conference represented that a school building was needed for the Kannada School, and an additional teacher for the grant-aided Anglo-Vernacular School. The matter may be looked into in the Education Department.

In Kikkeri, the new school building which has been under construction more than a year, is not yet finished. The attention of the Public Works Department Sub-Division Officer has been drawn to it. It seems to be not quite sufficient for the size of the school and may be enlarged later on by the addition of another room.

The inhabitants represent that they want an Industrial School here ; and I think the question may be considered after some experience of the schools we have recently resolved to place on a better footing.

They have a grant-aided English School here and pray that it may be converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School. This may be also considered when the English classes show more improvement.

In Sindaghatta, which has a large number of Mussulman houses, the prevailing complaint is that since the

introduction of Japanese coloured silk which is very much cheaper, the dyers of whom there is a large number, have lost their occupation and are in bad circumstances. The remedy proposed is that a weaving school should be established. This seems to have been represented last year to the Dewan also. I think the matter should receive early attention of the Inspector-General of Education.

Muzrai. - In Hemagiri on the bank of the Hemavati an annual jatra is held which has of late become an important institution. The temple built on a hillock is a small structure in good order. It would have been a good thing if a verandah could be built all round the prakara but there is not sufficient room. I have pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner and Amildar the improvements to be made—to have the wall round repaired with coping and mortaring, to have an old mantapa repaired and to finish the cooking house now in course of construction, the rates for the latter are said to be low and if absolutely required, may be revised.

There is a musafirkhana already near the place. Perhaps it would be possible to plant a tope of quick growing trees for sheltering the jatra people.

The Vishnu temple here is well kept though the inam, etc., are small in value. The villagers should be prevailed upon to restore the Siva temple also, and a small grant may be made from Muzrai funds if they exert themselves to contribute sufficient money.

In Kikkeri, the usual complaint is made that the Kodi was lowered 1½ feet during restoration in 1890. I am not sure if this is true. As the tank has greatly silted up, they want the Kodi to be again raised. A new sluice placed in the eastern part of the tank is said to serve only a small area at a distance and to cause a great deal of wastage. They want that it should be closed. The complaint is probably of those who have lands nearer the tank, but it may be looked into.

Revenue.—The revenue for the taluk amounts to Rs. 2,70,931-4-4. The arrears aggregate to Rs. 66,602-5-10.

Rupees 2,040-12-10 is said to be due from Madapur raiyats who object to pay as their lands do not get water. A report is said to have been made in the matter to the Sub-Division Office on 12th August 1908 and no orders are said to have been received.

Rupees 1,070-7-6. A refund bill for this amount due from Debbegatta village is said to have been submitted on 26th December 1910 and orders are yet awaited.

Rupees 1,157-10-2. A remission list was sent on 20th October 1909. The papers were returned by the District Office with orders to prepare the statement in English. As there were no English knowing hands in the taluk, the papers were again sent to the District Office on 23rd January 1912. They have again been returned for an English statement on 25th March 1912 and are pending in the taluk.

The large amount of arrears is due to takrars on which no final orders have yet been issued.

2. *Kasaba Hobli.*—Darkhast No. 4 of 1909, dated 12th June 1909, for an unassessed land has been pending with the Sekdar from 25th June 1909. Seven reminders have been given but to no effect.

Darkhast No. 1, dated 21st July 1909, is pending with the Sekdar for the past 5 years.

Twelve darkhasts are pending with the Sekdar for more than 6 months and 8 for more than one year.

3. *Kikkeri Hobli.*—Darkhast No. 38 of 24th October 1910 for assessed lands is said to have been sent to the District Office on 23rd December 1913 and Darkhast No. 8 of 10th February 1913 on 26th December 1913 to the Sub-Division Officer. Both the records have not been received with orders. Darkhast No. 10 of 18th January 1912 is said to have been sent to the Excise Inspector on 10th May 1912 and no reply has yet been received. Four darkhasts are pending with the Sekdar for over 10 months.

Twenty-nine darkhasts for unassessed lands are pending in the hobli, 14 for one year, 8 for 2 years and 7 for longer periods. The oldest record dates from 30th September 1908 and is said to be pending with the Sekdar for the past 6 years. Twenty-four darkhasts are pending with the Sekdar and 11 of these have been pending with him for more than a year.

4. *Santebachihalli.*—Three darkhasts for assessed lands are pending for over a year. The oldest of them, No. 35, dated 14th December 1910, is said to have been submitted to the Sub-Division Officer on 31st March 1914 and to be pending with him. Darkhast No. 16, dated 20th April 1912, has been pending with the Excise Inspector for 2½ years.

Seventeen darkhasts for unassessed lands are pending for more than one year, 7 of these being more than 4 years old. Darkhast No. 14 of 12th March 1910 is said to be pending with the Sekdar since 18th March 1910. Four more darkhasts are pending with him over one year and one over 2 years.

Chinkurli Hobli.—There are 14 darkhasts pending disposal. Darkhast No. 1 of 18th May 1914 was sent to the Sekdar on 10th November 1914 after a delay of 6 months in the office. Eight darkhasts are with the Sekdar, 2 for over 2 years and 4 for over a year.

Two darkhasts sent up to the Sub-Division Office on 13th August 1912 and 9th January 1914 have not yet been returned to the taluk.

Magisterial. -One hundred and nine cases have been filed up to date, of which 56 have been disposed of and 53 are pending.

In Case No. 169 of 1913-14 a vakalatnama bearing an unpunched stamp of 4 annas is found in the file. The stamp register shows 8 annas as having been affixed to the vakalatnama. There is an application for adjournment presented on 20th June 1914 with an unpunched stamp of 4 annas which has not been entered in the stamp register. There is an application dated 25th August 1914 for copies. Mention is made in it that 8 annas stamp is affixed. Entry in the stamp register on 25th August 1914 shows that stamps for Rs. 1-8-0 have been received. Again an application for exemption from personal appearance dated 12th July 1914 presented by Latchanna is on 4 annas stamp paper. But entry in the stamp register shows 8 annas as having been recovered. The case stands adjourned to 16th November 1914 for judgment.

Case No. 66 of 1912-13.—The charge sheet was presented on 5th September 1912 and a warrant was issued to arrest the accused on 14th November 1912. On 23rd June 1914 and 26th October 1914, reminders were sent to the Cauvery Reservoir Police. The warrant has not yet been returned.

Case No. 26 of 1913-14.—On 28th September 1913, a warrant was issued to Kasaba Police for the arrest of the accused and it has not yet been returned. No reminders have been sent.

Case No. 178 of 1913-14.—On 11th May 1914, the Magistrate ordered that action should be taken under Section 87, Criminal Procedure Code, and that the accused should appear on 22nd June 1914. No further action has been taken in the matter.

Stamps on applications to Court, etc., have not been punched in any of the pending cases.

Police.—There are 2 centres in the taluk, one at kasaba and the other at Chinkurli. Forty-seven cases were reported in the taluk during the current year. Eleven ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, and 8 are pending with the Magistrate. Ten cases have been sent up on B sheets. Sixteen are pending with the Police.

Twenty-eight muskets are in deposit in the Taluk Police Station; one of these is with the Police for the past 9 years, one for 5 years, and 14 for 4 years.

Krishnarajpete Municipality.—The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance for the Municipality :—

Name	Demand	Collection	Balance
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Krishnarajpete ...	1,245 13 3	676 14 2	568 15 1

The Municipality is poor and there is not sufficient money for works of improvement. Some drains are badly wanted and if possible some economy should be effected in other directions and money found.

One hundred and sixty-eight Village Improvement Committees have been formed comprising all but 6 villages in the taluk. These were formed about 5 or 6 months ago and are said to have begun work. No progress reports have, however, been received in the taluk.

A Progress Committee was formed in the taluk on 9th July 1913. Two meetings have been held since then, one on 14th March 1914 and one on 31st October 1914. Rupees 116 have been collected from the people and Rs. 100 paid from Government. The amount is deposited in the Government Savings Bank, and it is proposed to employ a weaving teacher for Sindaghatta village.

A Tank Panchayat has been formed for the Krishnarajpete Taluk recently, but no business has yet been transacted.

Registration.—Nine hundred and fifty-two documents have been registered in Book I and documents up to 872 have been copied. Nominal index has been prepared up to 119 and descriptive up to 123. Indexes for July have not

yet been prepared. No reminders are said to have been received from the district for the same.

Six documents have been registered in Book III, 3 in Book IV. None of these has been indexed. There are 139 documents to be still delivered, 39 documents of October 1914 and 78 of November 1914. Twenty-two documents are entered in the C Register as having been in the office for over a month, the oldest having been registered on 22nd January 1913.

Six documents have been impounded and sent to the district. A will impounded and sent to District Registrar with No. 48, dated 13th August 1913, is said to be still pending with him. Three more documents are said to be pending in the District Office for over 4 months. Two thousand six hundred and fifteen documents were registered in 1913-14 as against 2,104 of the previous year.

Muzrai.

Krishnarajpete Chattram.—The chattra is in course of repair. Some more work is quite necessary (flooring with concrete and Mangalore tiles). I have pointed out these items and asked that a fresh estimate should be sent up. Except during the Melkote jatra, the feeding may be stopped till money is saved for additional work. The establishment may also be revised on the occurrence of vacancies.

Chinkurli Annachattram.—Grant Rs. 70-11-0 per month. Generally for the first 6 or 7 days, travellers are not fed as the grant has to be drawn from the Treasury and provisions purchased every month. Two hundred seers of rice are purchased every month, of which 150 seers go to the employees and about 50 on an average to the travellers. Three or 4 travellers are fed daily. The establishment draw a pay of Rs. 12-11-10.

Hemagiri Venkatramanaswami temple has Rs. 11,248 to its credit and is said to get an annual grant of Rs. 17-7-0 from Government.

Kannambadi Mahalakshmi temple gets an annual grant of Rs. 494-7-0 from Government and is said to have Rs. 2,967-2-5 to its credit.

Gopalakrishnaswamy Temple at Kannambadi is said to be likely to be submerged.

Malleswara Temple at Krishnarajpete has been endowed with the Inam village of Dadathahalli by Pleader Ramanna of Seringapatam. Government pays a monthly cash grant of Rs. 20-6-0 and the income of the village amounted to Rs. 552-13-1 last year. The compound wall of the temple is being repaired and should be completed early. Balance Rs. 1,363-2-5.

Kikkeri Chattram endowed by a private benefactor, is said to have accumulated a surplus of Rs. 8,107-15-2. This amount should be invested in Government paper so as to increase the income of the institution.

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19-19

SECTION Ed

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

No. 9078/319 (Edn 1)

Bangalore, 21st September 1917.

From

Rao Bahadur

M. SHAMA RAO, Esq., M.A.,

Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

To

.....R....G....D'Souza.....Esq., B.A., B.L.,

Secretary to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,

Education and Agriculture *Departments.*

Sir,

With reference to your letter N .3341/E & A of the 13th March 1915 forwarding a copy of the notes of Inspection by the First Member of Council in the Taluks of Mysore, Kunigal, Kortagere and Krishnarajpete, and reminder No.1516 dated 14th August 1917, I have the honour to submit herewith a Memorandum showing the action taken on the educational subjects referred to.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your most obedient servant,

M. Shama Rao

Inspector General.

TNR/21/9

W D—0713—(1P13)—1,000—5-8-15

MEMORANDUM.

Notes by the First Member	Inspector General's reply
	KORATAGERE
Inspected the Anglo-Vernacular School. The direct method of teaching English is attempted but apparently without much success, as the teacher lacks experiance and intelligence required for it. Some kindergarten work and action songs have also been taught. The attendance is noted below:-	Subsequent to the date of inspection two English Assistant Masters were transferred and the Circle Inspector noticed during his visit in June 1916 that the direct method of teaching English was satisfactory.

	No. on roll	No. present
Anglo-Vernacular V	9	6
do. IV	13	10
do. III	22	18
do. II	25	20
do. I	38	28
Vernacular	26	18
Infant B.	21	17
Infant A.	47	34+1
Total	201	152

The Girls' School is located in an old fashioned stone mantapa. The ventilation appears to be poor and the heat in summer is said to be oppressive. Sixty nine girls were present and the school appears to be in good condition.	A new building has been included - - again in the revised programme of building prepared for 1917-18.

KRISHNARAJAPET TALUK

13th and 14th November 1914.

In BANDHOLE, an inam village, there is a school in a dilapidated house, which stands in need of better housing and better attention.	Steps have been taken for accommodating the school in a better building.

Notes by the First Member	Inspector General's reply
Some people of Akkihebbal who had come for the Taluk Co-operative Conference represented that school building was needed for the Kannada School, and an additional teacher for the grant-aided Anglo-Vernacular School. The matter may be looked into in the Education Department.	A new building has been completed ar occupied by the school. The grant was raised from Rs.20 to Rs.30 in May 1916, t strengthen the staff.
In Kikkeri, a new school building which has been under construction more than a year, is not yet finished. The attention of the Public Works Department Sub Division Officer has been drawn to it. It seems to be not quite sufficient fm for the size of the school and may be enlarged later on by the addition of another room.	The Kikkeri school building has been completed and the school is being held in it. Arrangements have been made for adding one more room to the building.
The inhabitants represent that they want an Industrial School here; and I think the question may be considered after some experience of the schools we have recently resolved to place on a better footing.	A Practical Instruction has been sanctioned for this village.
They have a grant-aided English School here and pray that it may be converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School. This may also be considered when the English classes show more/ improvement.	This is one of the schools amalgamated with the Village Elementary School under the new scheme sanctioned in Govt. Order No.C.1-11/Edn.132-16 dated 2nd June 1917.

In Sindaghatta, which has a large number of Mussulman houses, the prevailing complaint is that since the introduction of Japanese coloured silk which is very much cheaper, the dyers of whom there is a large number, have lost their occupation and are in bad circumstances. The remedy proposed is that a Weaving School should be established. This seems to have been represented last year to the Dewan also. I think the matter should receive early attention of the Inspector General of Education.

The District Economic Superintendent has taken some action in this direction by instituting a Home Industries Class in weaving and results are awaite

Yr. Shamanna Rao

Inspector General of Education.

TNR/22/9